I thought I naw a Greeley crowd Of Democratic "bricks." Came shouting after that old man With knives and stones and sticks; But Greeley turned and heldly cried. My braws boys, let's sinake hands, If yes will only vote for me, I'll carry ont your plans." Oh, Horsoe Greeley, &c.

They halted, and at length they said,
A turn-coat's just our man—
And thus at least we'll gain the day,
And beat Grant—if we can.
"Come on, "any Greeley," I'm your man,
I'm reconciled to your president,
The Gray shall beat the jilne."

Oh. Herace you have done your beat
The party to diagrace.
Now, take advice, and just "Go West,"
And grow up with the place;
There you may sow your pumpkin seeds,
And trin your trees in peace.
For Grant shall be our President,
And secrets plans shall cease.
Oh, Herace Greeley, &c.

A friend says the Columbus San, sends us the following story "Ned Brace," the famous humorist of "Georgia Scenes." We do not remember to have heard it before, and do not think it has ever

have heard it before, and do not think it has ever been in print:

Mr. Bacon, of Edgefield, South Carolina, the hero of the Georgia scenes, under the name of Ned Brace, was once courting a lady either in Georgia or Carolina. She had refused him frequently, and be as often renewed his sait. At one interview she became exceedingly annoyed at his importunity, and told him she could not marry him, that their tastes, opinions, likes and dislikes were totally different; "in fact" said she "Mr. Bacon, I don't think there is one subject on earth upon which we agree."

"I assure you, Madam, that you are mistaken," said Mr. Bacon, "and I can prove it."

"If you will mention one thing which we agree," said she, "I will marry you."

"Well," said Mr. Bacon, "I will do it. Suppose, now you and I were travelling together, we arrive at night at a hotel, and there are only two beds yacant, in one there is a man and in the othere.

beds vacant, in one there is a man and in the oth-

JACK WHALT'S wife one day chanced to find an elegant piece of white leather on the road, and she brought it home with her in great delight to mend Jack's small clothes, which she did very neatly. Jack set off the next day little expecting what was in store for him; but when he had trotted another five miles—it was in the menth. what was in store for him; but when he had ted another five miles—it was in the mouth uly—he began to feel mighty uneasy in the die—a feeling that continued to increase at 17 movement, till at last he said; "It was taking a canter on a beehive in awarning e," and well he might, for the piece of leather no other than a blister that the apothecary's had dropped that morning on the road.

YAH, ALWAYS AND BEFORE.—"Hans, where were you born!" "On der Halderbarrack." "What always". "Yah, and before, too." "How old are you, then!" "Vi, ven the old school house is pilt I was weeks more nor a year, what is painted red, as you go before mit your pack behind you, what stands where it was purut down next year will pe two weeks."

A Toung man of limited intelligence, who was recovering from a long fit of illness, being told by his physician that he "might now venture on a little saims! foud," exclaimed, "No you don't doctor; I've suffered enough on your grael and stuff, and hang me if I touch your hay or oats."

Ax old criminal was once asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, when he answered; "The first step was cheating a printer out of two years' subscription. When I done that the devil years' subscription is that I could never shake tim off."

What's Trumps.—A Kentucky paper announces the marriage of Dr. Jack Low, to a lady by the name of High. They ought to make a stift hand at cards. It's high, low, jack, already, and if they play together long enough we presume they will count one for game at last,

Aw Irishman was saked to define as Irish bull, to which he replied: "Whenever you see two cows lying down in a field, the one that is standing up is a bull."

Remove every stone from the track in the highways. A single projection, which have been removed in one minute, has buttered and damaged a thousand wagons, at a damage equal to a hundred days' labor.

for the farmer.

PRUIT GROWING IN KANSAS. We clip the following extracts on fruit growing Kansas, from a communication in the Ottawa

in Kansas, from a communication in the Ottawa Journal.

Our country has been settled so recently that we have no old orchards, and but few of them bearing; so that we camput speak of its fruit growing qualities with the same confidence that we could of older settled districts, but I think enough has been done to show clearly that most fruits that grow in the eastern and middle States will succeed well here. Eastern Kansas has a soil and climate almost identical with western Missouri, which grows nearly all the choice fruits in great abundance and of superior quality. The first settlers of Kansas planted some orchards, mainly of apple trees, but during the troubles of latter times most of them were neglected and of course failed. Some have also failed from being planted on low damp grounds, and in otherwise bad situations. But so far as I have observed, all that have been judiciously planted and had reasonable care have been a success.

planted and had reasonable care have been a success.

The apple makes a better growth here than I have ever seen in any part of the country east of the Mississippi—trees of the same age being larger than on the rich prairies of Illinois, with a clean golden bark and well ripened wood.

Perhaps the trees do not begin to bear daite as soon as in some parts of the cast, shough I have seen trees of the "Missouri pippio," and some other early bearing sorts loaded with fruit four sud five years from the graft. I think the tardines of trees in bearing is often more fanced than real. An orchard three or four years planted will be as large as one in the cast at six or eight or nine years with the same care and we are apt to look for as much fruit on our four year old orchard as we would look upon the older one of the same size cast, and to be disappointed if we dont get it.

The few orchards in this section that have been planted six to ten years are now bearing heavy crops of fruit, equal in quality and superior in size and appearance to that grown in the east.

The peach is less certain than the apple, and except in favored localities we cannot depend upon a crop oftener than one year in three or four; yet some growers in Franklin County have had large crops nearly every year.

The pear has been tried but little in this section of Kansas, but it promises well, and I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have

seen some fine crops as handsome fruit as I have seen anywhere.

Cherry, the tender sorts, are not reliable; but the hardy sorts, as "early Richmond," "is glish," "Marelio," &c., produce abundantly.

Blackberries, raspherries, and small fruits generally succeed well, but should be planted in rather cooly partly shaded situations.

Grapes appear to be at home in Kansas, and seldom, if ever, fail to produce immense crops of the finest fruit, not a whit inferior to that grown in the best grape lands of Missouri.

the finest fruit, not a whit inferior to that grown in the beat grape lands of Missouri.

With proper care in selecting varieties, planting, and tending, no one need be many years without a supply of good fruit for his family and friends, and some to spare to thriftless neighbors who would not plant because they could not wait so long for the fruit. To make it pay well for growing, it only requires a good market. The rapid settlement of Kaussa by people from the east, attracted hither by our cheap prairie lands, will insure a good home market for some years while our railroads are opening communication with the north, south and west, which must make a market for us equal to any in the United States.

beds yacant, in one there is a man and in the other a woman, which bed would you select to aleep in F.

She arose indignantly and replied, "With the with the work of the property of the work of the

KEEFING CIDER.—A good method for keeping cider is, first, to just bring it to the boiling point in a bright brass kettle or clean tin boiler, akim and barrel tightly. When wanted, draw off one to ten gallons, according to the number using it and let the air have access to it for a day or two. It will then be in fine condition for use. After the new cider has settled so as to be perfectly clear, draw off and pour into new barrels through the bungs. Add two quarts of pure alcohol to the barrel and cork tight. In all cases put in the fancets before filling the barrels, so that there need be ne shaking or moving of the cider after it is once stored.

A correspondent of the American Aggralturist suggests as a convenient bag-holder, barrel with both heads knocked out and a few nails driven in one end. The open end of the bag is hung over these nails. When the bag is filled, the barrel may be lifted off. Many grain bags are too small to be fastened to opposite sides of a barrel. Hooks extending some inches from one side of the barrel would remedy this trouble.

In hitching a horse to common rail or worm fence, always select the inside corner, which will be more secure by its bracing position, and the halter will not become tangled among the pro-jecting ands of the rails, as when hitched to an outside corner.

EVERY farmer should have a nest tool room, against the smooth walls of which a suitable place should be provided for banging up every tool. An accurate outline of each tool should be painted on the wall, to remind every man of its absence, when left out of place.

EVERY be and granary should have a scale or upright row of figures marked inside, showing accurately the number of bushels to fill it to each figure. This will enable the farmer to know at

WHEN board fences become old, and the boards begin to come off, nail apright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their place, and the fonce will last several years longer.

Our Scrap Book THE WITCHES SCENE VACO MACAGE E

WHICH IS SEEN TO BE A FACE

Dunble, double, toll and trouble!
Let the caldron boil and bubble!
Here the "Liberal" logs must walled.
All they haved they must swalled.
Round the caldron ownet and sing.
In the pot the possum throw,
Breast of buzzard, craw of craw,
Cherries ripe, and claws of craw,
Cherries ripe, and claws of craw,
Cherries ripe, and claws of craw,
Old Democracy done beaus,
Schur's awectest German tones,
Union soldiur's buried buses,
Toombe spite and Phillips' gabble,
Northern medalits, Southern rabble,
Wise's nessesses, Summer's cast,
Anything on earth but Grant!
Double, double toll and

Dance about the builing pot.
Keep the mixture thick and hot.
Buill and Joe will puff and blow;
Bebura will help them, somewhat loth:
Both the Biairs will bose the hyoth;
Throw in Tipton, loss in Tweed,
John Yors, than the Whitelaw Reid,
Dana's auniceaus, Pomeroy's bricks,
Will like oil and water mix.
Add the poisoness copperhend,
Pile in the memories of the dead— Will like oil and water mix.
Add the poisonous conjecticad,
Pile in the memories of the dead—
John Rivum's body, Lincoln's ghostly
Shackles, chains and whipping post;
Pryor's pistol, Brooks cane,
Riood of patriots spilled in vain.
Such a mess will free the nation
Prom its nervous (hie!) prestration.

Double, double, toil and trouble! Let the caldren beil and bubble! ENTER MACGREELEY.

How now, ye dark and secret midnight hage! What do ye here? First Witch— A deed without a name

You lie, you villain! you lie.

"Only yes; and I does pray for 'em, hard,"
"And you should forgive them the harm they have been all the Bible tells me, but it doesn't tell me to let 'un have a chance to do it again."
The lawyer will henceforth confine his missionary labors to another class of his subjects.—From the Bible tells me, but it doesn't tell un to let 'un have a chance to do it again."
The lawyer will henceforth confine his missionary labors to another class of his subjects.—From the Bible tells me, but it doesn't tell un to let 'un have a chance to do it again."
Foots Win Door't Use Tonacco.—The following ancediote is a good one. One Q. S. Fowler, who has been enlightening the critizen supon ins, and abounding in self conceit, so much so, that he sometimes mistakes impertinent interrogations for wholesome inquires, and makes them ascerdingly.

The lawyer will be the conceit, so much so, that he sometimes mistakes impertinent interrogations for wholesome inquires, and makes them ascerdingly.

The lawyer will be supplied to the su

Brilliant Qualities and Breeds.

His manners were courtly and elegant, without pretension and without affectation, and no man could be more charming to those admitted to his society. He was always liked by his employes and assistants, but he never sought for advice, and those who pressed their counsels upon him never gained much from their efforts.

Of all Mr. Beanett's qualities, that which was most apprecised was his wit. This was peculiar and increasest. Though unlike the wit of any other man, everybedy understood it. It was never labored or far fetched, and its joilty and apparent good nature, even when employed in the destruction of an adversary, made it delightful. For years this wit comtituded one of the principal attractions of the Herald, and when everything else failed it could always be relied upon. Mr. Bennett's moral contrage was also equal to every test. The Herald was never afraid, and never cowed before the most formidable adversary. One of the most striking instances of this was its adherence to Fremont and the Republican party in 1856. Up to that time Mr. Bennett had rather supported the Democracy, and had advocated the compromises of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, but when the Republican party entered upon that surprising canvass they found to their astonishment that the great power of the Herald was culisted on their side. Everybody supposed that the prosperity of the paper would be impaired by this new departure, but it was not so. Its right to liberty and to its own course of action had been maintained in too many deadly fights to be disputed now. The Democrats continued to read it as much as ever, and doubtless many of them were induced by its fresh, brilliant, and often noble articles against the extension of slavety, to give their suffrages to the candidate of the new party.—New York Sus.

THE Russian Emperors during the present century have been Alexander I., who succeeded Paul, his father, in 1801, and reigned until 1825. He was succeeded by Nicholas' who was Emperor from December 1, 1825, to his death, March 2, 1855. Alexander II., the present ruler, was born April 19, 1818, and in March, 1855, succeeded his father. He married Mary, Princess of Hesse, April 28, 1841. His heir is his oldest son (Nicholas,) who was born Sept. 28, 1843. The Duke Alexis is the third son of Alexander II.

The most stupeoduce cansi in the world is one in China, which passes over two thousand miles, and to forty-two cities; it was commenced as far back as the tenth century,

Aseful and Carious.

The investment of fifty or seventy ave cents in a thermometer will make paying returns in health before spring. The great tendency in winter is keeping rooms too warm. The foundation of pneumonia, pleurisy and pelmonary consumption is frequently laid in overheated, ill-ventillated apartments. The immates become accustomed to breathing bot, close air; the system is toned down and relaxed; and a slight exposure to cold and wet results in serious illness. Some years since we called one winter evening on a friend, whom we found in a sitting room with a large cast iron stove' a low coiling, and the heat ranging about the eighties. She was suffering from a severe cold, but could give no account of how she took it. A month later she was prostrated with pneumonia, and she and her sister died within a week of each other and were buried in the same grave. The intelligent use of a thermometer would doubtless have saved both those valuable lives. The mercury in the tube should never be permitted to stand above seventy. If that temperature is not sufficient to give warmth, it is an indication that the person does not take sufficient exercise, and the cure for it is more miles and more flaunel. In the coldest weather, when the ground is like stone under the feet, and there is no drip from the caves, when snow lies on the roof, rooms should be ventillated. Pure air should be admitted through open doors and windows so that the oxygen consumed by flame and by respiration may be replaced, and the effect and poisonous matter thrown off by the body thoroughly driven off. As one of our best writers on household science remarks, ventilation is a question of dollars and cents. But how much wiser he is who chooses to pay a large coal bill and enjoy fresh air in his winter sitting room than he who keeps everything shut up, that heat may not be lost, and has a long doctor's bill to settle in the spring, and mayhap a grave to cut through the frezen turf.

Lay a Fainting Ferror Down.

Says a physician in Health and Home:

It is surprising how eagerty everybody rushes at a fainting person, and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep the head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or fall fit into the recumbent position, death is more imminent. I must have driven a mile to-day while a lady, fainting, was held upright. I found her pulselesswhite, and apparently dying, and I believe if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would really have died. I laid her bead thown on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and theeks, and she became concelous. To the excited group of friends I said: "Always remember this fact—namely: fainting is caused by a want of blood in the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the manul amount of blood to the brain, and hence the person looses consciousness because the functions of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain, and instantly the person recovers. Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws ef gravitation.—In the erect position the blood ascends to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person in a sitting position, whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive the blood, while if you lay him down, with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by the mere force of gravity; and in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore conciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage fainting persons, for they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.

Causes of Beformed Legs.

Bowed legs and knocking knees are among the commonest deformities af humanity, and wise mothers assert that the crookedness in either case neither from the afflicted one having been put on his or her feet too early in childhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. Crompton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first-mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in, of rubbing the soles of one foot against the other. Some will go to sleep with the soles pressed together.—They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are maked. They don't attempt to make it when the feet are socked or alippered. So the remedy is obvious—keep the baby's soles covered. Knocking knees the Doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one leg tacked into the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than the other, the patient has slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been the one most deformed. Here the preventative is to pad the insides of the knees, so as to keep them apart, and let the limbs grow freely their own rt, and let the limbs grow freely their own

When you receive a boquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water: then put it in a vessel containing soap-suds; this will nutrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it addeways (the stock entering first) into fresh water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water, replace it in the soap-suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By sheerving these rules a boquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state, but attention to the fair creatures, as directed above must be observed, or all will perish.

To RESTORE SCRATCHED FURNITURE.-SCrap To RESTORE SCRATCHED FURNITURE.—Scrape one pound of beeswax into shavings in a pan; add half a gallon spirits of turpestine, and one pint linseed oil. Let it remain twelve hours, then stir it well with a stick into a liquid; while stirring, add one-quarter pound shelac varnish and one ounce alkanet root. Put this mixture into a gallon jar, and stand it before the fire, or in the oven, for a week (to keep it just warm;) shake it up three or four times a day. Then strain it through a hair sieve and bottle it. Pour about a teaspoonful on a wad or baire, go lightly over the face and other parts of mahogany furniture, then rub briskly with a similar wad dry, and in three minutes it will produce a brilliant polish unequaled.

An exchange gives these directions for enting off the neck of a bottle: With a strong twine a yard or less in length, make one turn around the neck, rapidly move the bottle from one end of the string to the other, that the friction may heat the part; while hot, dip in cold water and the glass is cracked off as clean and amouth as if cut by a diamond. A few airokes of movements with the string are all that is required. A bottle may be cut in two by the same process, if strips of paper are pasted around it to keep the string from slipping from the place desired.

FELONS ON THE FINGER.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only painful but not sufrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple concection is recommended as a sure cure for this distressing althem?—Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting pork and beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix it with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap it around the thumb, and as it gets dry put on some more, and in twenty-four hours, we are assured the felon will be dead.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—If your flatirons are rough and smoky, rub them well; it will prevent them from sticking to anything starched and make them amooth.

Rub your griddle with fine salt before you grease it, and your cake will not stick.

Cedar chests are best to keep clothing in, for moths are never found in them,

When clothes have acquired an unpleasant odor by being kept from the air, charcoal laid in the folds will soon remove it.

RECEIPT FOR SORGHUM VINEGAR.-To six gal RECEIPT FOR SORGHUM VIMEGAR.—To six gallons of warm soft water add one gallon sorghum ayrup. Standing in the sun or by the fire, it will become good in about three weeks. The bung of the cask should be left open for the admission of air. A piece of straw paper, or if you have it, some mother, will hasten fermentation. The above makes excellent pickles, though too dark color to look nice upon the table. A stronger article (which many perhaps prefer) can be made by a large proportion of syrup.

Most porsons boil hams. They are much better, baked if baked right. Soak for an bour in clean water, and wipe dry, and then a mad it all over with thin batter and lay it in a dish with sticks under it to keep it out of the gravy. When fully done take off the skin and battered crust upon the flesh side, and set away to cool. You will find it delicious, but rich for dyspoptics. So asys one of our agricultural exchanges.

BREAKFAST OR TRA BISCUIT.—One pint well raised bread dough, one egg, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, well worked in; ent the biscuits, let them rise an hour or two before baking.

A HIST.—To clart a out from a resty bilt, p'eso the head of an axe upon one side of the nut, and strike with a hammer upon the other side.

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